

The Kansas News.

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EMPORIA, KANSAS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1857.

The Future.

We presume that most of the people of Kansas are aware by this time that something must be done to meet the political crisis. The next few months will settle the question of freedom or slavery for Kansas. The next few months will show whether a usurpation and a fraud of the most flagrant character ever heard of in the political world is to be the substratum on which the future institutions of Kansas, for the well or woe of her people, are to rest. The enemy, though far inferior in number, are strong in well-knit organization and the power and patronage of the Federal government. They are no despicable enemy. We must regard them as enemies requiring all our energy to meet. If, then, all agree that something must be done, it is highly essential that a something be speedily devised, and that all the strength of the Free State party rally behind it to give it vitality, and to see that the "something" resolved shall be a "something" done.

We see several remedies proposed. We hear numberless suggestions from almost every side, but all appear to be lacking in some essential that will expose them to defeat. Indeed, we consider it questionable whether anything can be devised that will be free from such objection, or above the perplexed condition of our real circumstances. In many quarters we see it urged that a remedy must come through the Territorial Legislature; in others that it must come from the Topeka Constitution, and in others, from Gov. Walker. Let us examine these.

The *Herald of Freedom*, in a "crisis" article, suggests a "remedy" and points to Gov. Walker as the savior, and the Territorial Legislature as a means of grace.—Gov. Walker may call a special session of the Legislature, and that Legislature can throw all the machinations of these Leecompton swindlers to the winds and the bats. We have examined that position.—We would, indeed say, that we do not regard our cotemporary as the most reliable source from which the Free State party could obtain light. We do know that his labors go to distract and dismember the Free State party, whatever his intentions may be; but still we have carefully examined even his proposition, as we are not above receiving light from any source. Upon a candid examination we must frankly say that all such proposals are utterly inadequate to the contingency. His first, in fact his only aim, seems to limit the action of the Free State party to Walker leading strings and Walker glorification. We do not wish to probe the motives which impel the editor of that paper to fill his sheet with praise of Walker and stabs at all who have less faith in that slippery functionary. We would not even be ironical, as we see him, week after week, emptying his cases of capital "W's" in order to convince the world that the Isothermal Governor is a second "Admirable Critchton." We content ourselves by simply noting the fact, and coming to the conclusion that our cotemporary, for some reason best known to himself, is more intent upon Walker saving than Kansas saving.

In the first place we do not believe that Gov. Walker will do anything whatever to afford us substantial relief. He is tied to his party; that party is engaged with our enemies in our subjugation and he has never shown the slightest disposition to sever the political connection. If he, indeed, has seen cause for political repentance; if he designs to act henceforth as an honorable statesman—to do justice as an Executive officer and forget that there is a pro-slavery Democracy in existence, or that it has claims upon him, then we will give him credit for it when he shows its fruits. But will Walker do this? Is there any man of sense who expects it? Does even the editor of the *Herald of Freedom* expect it? We presume not. The only thing of the kind we can ever expect is that if his party throws him overboard we may get him.—If so, then, like the case of the prodigal son, we may receive him, and kill even the fatted calf—provided that fatted calf is not the Topeka Constitution;—but before we set too much store by such an acquisition, let us inquire how much good he could do us under such circumstances, and whether the acquisition of a worn out political intriguer, without the reputation of consistent or lofty statesmanship, would indemnify us for that forfeiture of the esteem of all honorable men which would likely be its price.

Let Gov. Walker call the Territorial Legislature immediately, if he desires that the people should have justice. It is, indeed, his duty. It is his duty to call a special session whenever an extraordinary occasion calls for it; and if appointing a Regent to supersede him is not an extraordinary occasion we should like to know what is. He has promised, time and again, that the people should have a fair vote on this Constitution. He has now a legal means of doing so, by convening the legislature (or at least some people think it is a means—and we understand that he thinks so.) If this then is the only remedy he can suggest, why does he not do so at once. Certainly nothing less is his duty, and nothing else will prevent the utter failure of all his pledges, as many have failed now.

Let us leave the Governor, then, to his duty. We would only add that to be at all efficient it must have been done ere this. What he would do, then, let him see that he does quickly.

We have already said that we do not believe he will do any such thing. We, indeed, think ill enough of him to believe that he is merely fooling our people to distract them from a more efficient remedy, to gain time. Again, we do not think the convening of the Territorial Legislature in this way at all important. We do not believe that the Border Ruffian faction would pay the slightest attention to it. They would go straight on in their way, hold their elections, and finish their work, utterly regardless of what a Territorial Legislature would do in the way of repealing the law that created this Constitutional Convention, or any other step that they might take.

To succeed we must have an affirmative position. Before we can fight their Constitution with any hope of success, we must have one of our own. A State Government only can meet a State government. We have such a government. We have the Topeka Constitution. The old, blood-stained banner, round which our people have rallied in their hours of greatest danger, for which martyrs have died, and which has been ratified by the popular vote time and again. There is not a sincere Free State heart in Kansas, which has a true love for freedom here, or a manly throbbing for the sufferings of those who have stood in the breach to repel bogus usurpation, that can not rally with enthusiasm around that *Magna Charta* of Kansas liberty. There is not a Free State man, who is not pugnacious, that will flee from or desertate the only instrument of law or constitutional liberty ever sanctioned by the people of Kansas.

With such a Constitution, therefore, and such a cause, we would really have need of no more. Pledging to each other a solemn league and covenant that we should have that Constitution and none other; that we would at once organize the State Government so long neglected, and see whether an irregular government of usurpers or of the people of Kansas could ultimately beat down all opposition, whether that opposition was to be limited to intrigue, or extend to force.

But we are not insensible to the appeals of more timid men. We suggest the above first, as the most honorable and consistent; but if it be deemed necessary for the Territorial Legislature, when it convenes in January, to take steps to submit that Constitution, together with the Leecompton Constitution, to a vote of the people again, we certainly would not interpose. Our friends in Congress can keep off their application till this be done. Let all men think upon this.

"Straws on the Surface."

The friends of Freedom in this country, need not expect a termination of the struggle, when the people of Kansas shall have achieved their rights. Slavery goes into every Territory under the present interpretation of the National Constitution. Each foot of soil now belonging to this people, will have to be contested. The Indian Territory, New Mexico, Arizona, Carson Valley, Oregon, Utah and Washington will all have to pass through this conflict. It is well to be prepared, for if we are determined, each and every one can finally be secured to the votaries of Free Labor. In another column we give an article on "The Next Slave State" from the *Chicago Tribune*, and below an extract from the Fort Smith (Ark.) *Herald*, which is a corroboration of the remarks of the *Tribune*:

"Fort Smith is, has been, and ever will be, one of the leading points in Arkansas. Its natural advantages, if nothing else, are sufficient to satisfy us that it is destined to be one of the leading cities of the west. It is surrounded by a rich and fertile country on the north, south and east; and on the west by the various tribes of Indians—of the most of whom, be it said to their credit and the disgrace of the whites, they are progressing in improvement of every kind, faster than the people of our State; they have better schools, and farm it more extensively, as a general thing, than most of the whites. The trade from these different tribes of Indians is sufficient of itself to make this a great place. They have as rich, as well watered, as well timbered, and productive land for everything commonly raised in the United States—and above all, as healthy a country as the sun shines on. And as soon as those little petty animosities are all paid—and they soon will be—those who have heretofore depended upon their annuity for support, will have to go to work as most of them have, and cultivate their land.

The Choctaws—as we stated some time since—have formed a constitution and State government, similar in its nature to that of this State; and it is their intention ere long, to apply for admission as a State into this Union. Our country, and the adjoining, are unsurpassed as regards land, water, timber, minerals, etc.; and they are settling up very fast with the right sort of men—men from the different Southern States, who have been raised to work; and they are generally men of capital. Nearly every day we see men from either Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Georgia or some other cotton-growing State, on the look out for homes amongst us. They say they have for years heard so much of Western Arkansas, as a cotton country, that they have concluded to come and see for themselves; and we have never heard one say anything else than they believed this to be equal to any of the above mentioned States for raising cotton. And there are many in this section of country who have tried it for two or three years, that testify to the same effect.

A public meeting was held at Lawrence on Tuesday, the 17th inst., to consult upon the present crisis. Gen. Whitman, was in the Chair, and Wm. Hutchinson acted as Secretary. The speakers were Col. Phillips, Gov. Robinson, T. D. Thatcher, Wm. Elliott, and John Spear.

Pennsylvania and Democracy.

The Key-Stone State has acquired an enviable reputation as one of the most devoted supporters of Bogus Democracy.—Look at the list of Federal officials, dough-faces, ruffians and hunkers that she has supplied our Territory with! Pennsylvania has been the only State where men are found to act as Governors of Kansas. Reeder, with his political treachery and cowardice; Shannon, with his drunken ruffianism and subservience; Geary, with his amiable egotism and deluged state of "betweenness"; and, lastly, Robert J. Walker, the Isothermal humbugger—the hero of the Lawrence Scavenger Rebellion and the Kickapoo Invasion—all of them natives of that State.

Of the ten or eleven doughface traitors in the late Felon Convention, four of them are natives of Pennsylvania; and those four are the very *ne plus ultra* of subservience to the oligarchy. Their votes were always cast in behalf of those measures that involved the greatest amount of villainy and fraud. It would be almost impossible to have raked over the filthiest effluvia spawned upon our soil from the dens of Southern cities to find viler specimens of ruffianism, licentiousness and demagoguery than the Pennsylvania, Henderson, of the *Leavenworth Journal*, or the ignorant, illiterate brute who officiated as a Clerk of the Convention, G. D. Hand, who signed the Oxford returns as clerk of the election.

Pennsylvania has supplied the choicest specimens of hunkerism to be found in the ranks of the Free State party—G. W. Brown, Lieut. Gov. W. Y. Roberts, and a host of others who need not be named, but whom those who have ever had sight to do with the management of the struggle here know well to have been stumbling blocks in the way of all decisive measures, and ever ready to embrace anything in the shape of compromise or expediency.

In the field of national politics, the Oligarchy finds Pennsylvania equally faithful as in Kansas. It was reserved for Pennsylvania to give us a President who was the first to put into official shape and form the infamous doctrines of Calhoun, and to embody those doctrines in his administrative policy and State documents; and Pennsylvania endorsed most heartily the Dred Scott decision and the Silliman letter. When the South forms that separate confederacy with which she is constantly bullying the timid, we suppose she will take Pennsylvania with her; at least if she does not mend, we hope so.

The Elections.

NEW YORK.—Latest returns indicate a triumph of the Democrats in New York, but full returns have not yet been received. MASSACHUSETTS.—Returns from 320 towns give Banks 23,231 plurality. The footings stand: Total number of votes, 130,667; Banks, 62,207; Gardner, 37,976; Beech, 30,411; scattering, 173. The Senate thus far stands: 31 Republicans, 5 Americans, and 4 Democrats. The House stands: Republicans 146, Americans 32, Democrats 34.

Mr. Banks' associates on the State ticket fall but little behind his vote, comparatively with their competitors.

NEW JERSEY.—The Democrats have elected six Senators out of eight. The Senate stands 15 Democrats, 4 Americans, 1 Republican, and 1 fusion. In the House the Democrats have 35, and the opposition 25.

IOWA.—The Legislature will stand as follows: Senate—Republicans, 22; Democrats, 14; House—Republicans, 41; Democrats, 31. The Republicans will therefore have a majority of 18 on joint ballot. Lowe (Rep.) is elected Governor by nearly 3,000 majority.

WISCONSIN.—Returns from 36 counties foot up 9,050 for Randal (Rep.), and 8,980 for Cross (Dem.), 80 maj. The indications are that Cross is elected Governor. The Republicans are confident, however, that they will have a working majority in both branches of the Legislature.

MARYLAND.—The Democrats have gained largely in this State.

Some Decency Left.

It is oftentimes the misfortune of honest men to be mixed in, against their will and through circumstances over which they have no control, with events that reflect discredit on all concerned. So it is with the U. S. army in Kansas. Every man connected with it, possessing the least speck of manhood and the faintest conception of true freedom, must feel himself disgraced by the dishonorable and degrading acts in which it has been employed. A proof of this disgust is found in the rumor, which is generally credited, to the effect that a number of officers have sent on to Washington a formal request to have Walker removed from the Governorship of Kansas, in consequence of his tampering with the troops at Kickapoo on the day of election. We honor the men who will do this, while we deprecate the institution and policy which places them under the necessity of performing such an act.

Delegate Convention.

A Delegate Convention of the Free State Party will be held at Lawrence, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of December, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Two Delegates will be allowed to each Member of the State Legislature.

The object of this meeting is to take into consideration the present political position of the Territory.

A full representation is requested, as questions of vital importance will come before the Convention.

G. W. SMITH,
Chm's Territorial Ex. Com.
J. P. BOOT,
Chm's State Ex. Com.

The Topeka Constitution.

We have an abiding faith in the Topeka Constitution. The only position ever occupied by the Free State party in which they were formidable to their enemies was in support of that Constitution and their right of self-government under it. Anything that emanates from the people, and is truly legitimate, is an "offending" and eyecore to the modern Democracy. The Topeka Constitution and State Government are as truly legitimate as Republicanism itself. The people of the Territory had a right to exercise their sovereign power in erecting a State Government, even if there had been a legitimate Territorial Government; and much more had they this right when a lawless invasion prevented a Territorial Government from being formed. In the State Government so formed the will of the people was "fairly and fully expressed;" and if the wheels of that Government had been put in motion immediately upon the adoption of the Constitution the Missouri usurpation would have disappeared before this legitimate government. It was not done—there was hesitation and faltering—the Administration took advantage of it to foment discord and dissatisfaction in the Free State ranks. It could not destroy the Topeka Government itself, and it determined that its own friends should accomplish the work. Gov. Walker was sent to Kansas for this purpose, and succeeded but too well. He entrapped the people into a snare—prevailed upon them to recognize the Bogus laws, by participating in the election, which placed them in a false position. The legitimate result of this abandonment of position by the Free State party is now before the people of Kansas, in the shape of a Pro-slavery Constitution. If the people had adhered to their "non-recognition policy," and put their own legitimate State Government into operation, the Border Ruffians would never have dared to attempt the game of forcing a Pro-slavery Constitution down their throats. The best position which the Free State men can take at this time to defeat the Felon Constitution is to fall back upon the Topeka Constitution and State Government, in the formation of which was exhibited the only expression of the people's power ever obtained in Kansas. In that position they are invulnerable. The Federal Government and its Missouri allies combined cannot overthrow them. The Felon Constitution will be of no force and effect if confronted by the People's Government. Such a course furnishes at once a peaceful settlement of our difficulties. It is the fault of the timid and conservative that such a course was not adopted long since, and the Missouri and federal usurpation "wiped out." What we want for Kansas is a true and substantial peace. It is folly to think of having such a peace until the right of the people to self-government is settled. So long as the usurpers are in power, our affairs will be unsettled; and the only way to forever rid ourselves of them and all outside interference, is for the people to take hold of their own Constitution and assert their right to self-government under it. This cannot be done with the Territorial Government. It is not respected; it is an extra-Constitutional affair, and is "bogus," make the best of it you can. The only remedy is in a State Government. It is folly to talk of a collision with the Federal authority. The Government dare not use force to put down a government of the people. It may threaten; but if we adhere to our position persistently we shall never be molested by it.—Let us then stand fast by the Topeka Constitution and State Government. It is our only strength. It is a bond of Union.—Without it we are like a rudderless and pilotless bark on a troubled sea.

The Army in Kansas.

The government had determined to order the troops in Kansas back to Jefferson Barracks, but it is now settled they will go into winter quarters at Fort Riley and Leavenworth, and orders are being prepared to that effect. These forts have not accommodations for more than half the soldiers in the Territory, and temporary huts will have to be erected for their protection.—*N. Y. Herald.*

By the above paragraph it will be seen that the army is to be retained in Kansas during the ensuing winter. We presume that they will also be placed at the disposal of the Prince Regent of Kansas, Gen. Calhoun, that in the event of the Bogus Black Democratic Constitution being admitted by Congress, they may assist in compelling the people of Kansas to accept it. Be consistent, gentlemen of the Cabinet; you have sustained traitors in framing a Constitution by the sabres of your army; now secure its adoption, and with bullets and steel compel the freemen of Kansas to submit to the odious government that would be framed under it.

Read! Read!

Read the *ROLL OF INFAMY* which we publish on the outside of this paper, and preserve the paper containing it. Mark the Benedict Arnolds whose names figure therein.

Read the "Bogus Bill of Rights" on our first page, and learn what an infamous document is now threatened to be "forced down your throats," men of Kansas!

A meeting was held at Stanton, Anderson county, on November 4th, at which resolutions were passed congratulatory of the Free State victory and denouncing the late Bogus Convention. The resolutions had the ring of the right metal in them, and showed the determination of the citizens of that district not to submit to the Felon Constitution. That is right—keep the ball moving—pass it round.

Border Ruffian Literature.

The *Star of Empire* is a fair specimen of its class. The following extracts are from the last number, in which the editor gets off an agitation article a column long, advocating a general hanging "without Judge or Jury," of certain parties hunting work. He says:

"The underground railroad from this place, is via Kansas City to Wyandotte, thence to Lawrence, Emporia and Topeka, by way of Quindaro. The thieves are amongst us every day inciting slaves to laziness, rebellion and running away. They come in various disguises: we observed one last week going around town with a black carpet sack, begging for money on the ground of being a Baptist preacher, recommended by the abolitionists of Neosho City, and strange to say, a number of ladies and gentlemen, deceived by his disguise, gave the hypocrite money these hard times; he came to the Editor for aid, and got a flea in his ear for pay. We warn our friends against such characters.

Others come as school-masters, hunting situations: not long since, one such went to the house of a farmer, and after staying two or three days, making fruitless efforts to run off a slave-woman, left with a fine horse.—It shows that the man who is mean enough to steal a negro is not too good to steal a horse. They also pretend to be hunting all kinds of work: if a few of these scamps were caught and hung without judge or jury, a good effect would be produced on the roving thieves."

The route referred to, viz: "Kansas City, to Wyandotte, thence to Lawrence, Emporia, and Topeka, by way of Quindaro," exhibits a very profound knowledge of geography. We had supposed that the editor of that sheet was in Kansas during the summer of 1856, on his thieving excursions enough to know better. When he says that "hanging would have a good effect on these roving thieves," we suppose it is a candid admission of what would have been good for himself at the time referred to. The idea of "Abolitionists of Neosho City" recommending a Baptist preacher to the tender mercies of the people of Westport, wears the marks of veracity so plainly that comment is superfluous. When he recommends that those who are seeking employment as teachers be "hanged without Judge or Jury," we suppose that he regards education to be inimical to the "peculiar institution," and "National Democracy."

Again he says:

"A big, burly, saucy, free nigger who walks the streets with a much more pompous air than President Roberts of Liberia, is in constant correspondence with Bill Oakes, the chloroform barber, who stole Noble Thomas' pocket book and money. As Post Master, the Editor knows this."

We would call the attention of the Postmaster General to the above. Post office secrets are thus betrayed by this editorial Postmaster. What are we to think of the man who could thus violate the oath of office—but then it is H. Clay Fate. Unless the intense "Democracy" of the above paragraph save him, it ought to cost him the office he thus abuses.

In his article he takes occasion to charge the people of Topeka with doing all mean things, and he threatens its destruction.—His thunders include Lawrence and Emporia. He says:

"Such is the conduct to which the people of Missouri have to submit, all for the sake of peace. We are not afraid to declare ourselves ready to make one of five hundred, who shall go and demand that Frank be given up, and in default, wipe out the accursed sink of fanaticism. It deserves a worse fate than did Sodom and Gomorrah."

That "Missouri" should have to submit to all these things "for the sake of peace," is very amusing. Our Border Ruffian friends in Westport did not use to be scrupulous about preserving "the peace."

What is the matter with them? Why don't they let their fire and brimstone fall on Sodom and Gomorrah? We are overpowered by their human forbearance. Should the "five hundred" referred to invade our soil, we will remember the advice he gives in this article about how to treat "roving thieves."

Troops Removing.

The "Traitor's Convention" having adjourned on Saturday the 7th inst., Leecompton was evacuated on Sunday by the U. S. Army, their presence being no longer required to sustain that glorious exemplification of modern Democracy which the people of Kansas have lately witnessed. They passed through Lawrence on their way to winter quarters at Fort Leavenworth. Democracy is a "peculiar institution," very. We wonder when the U. S. Army will again be required to give us such a striking illustration of its beauties?

The following is the committee appointed by the late Felon Convention to assist the arch-traitor, Calhoun, in receiving, counting and falsifying the returns of their elections on the 21st of December, and the first Monday in January next ensuing: Dr. B. Little of Fort Scott, John Henderson, of the *Leavenworth Journal*, Hereford, of Atchison, Swift, of Paoli, Randolph, of Riley, Blair, of Doniphan, and Heiskell, of Atchison. Mark them—their antecedents, and then judge of the course they will be likely to pursue.

PERPETUAL SLAVERY.—In guaranteeing the right of property in slaves now in the Territory, as is done in the "Constitution," just framed at Leecompton—if the common law of slavery, that the child follows the condition of the mother, prevail, then slavery is rendered perpetual, for there are slaves enough now here to soon overrun us with the increase. Such, we believe, was the avowed intention of the framers of that instrument. The right of property in the slaves now here—and of course including their offspring—is to be inviolate.—*Lawrence Republican.*

Territorial News Items.

—Prof. W. Oakley, of Topeka, has returned to Kansas from the East, where he has been spending a few weeks. He is a member of the Topeka Legislature from that District, and, the *Tribune* says, comes back inspired with new zeal for the work before him. It would be well if there were more such members of the People's Legislature as Walter Oakley.

—The Quindaro *Chindowan* says that a Mr. Beckwith, who resides on a farm near Quindaro, has made an experiment in raising the Chinese sugar cane, which has proved very successful. The *Chindowan* says, of the syrup:

"We had a sample of the syrup made by Mr. B. from his crop. It is of about the clearness and consistency of golden syrup, and has a very pleasant flavor. It is certain that to most persons this would be an agreeable substitute for any of the syrups manufactured from the sugar cane of more tropical climates. Mr. B. informs us that a little more than four gallons of the juice expressed from the Sorgho made one gallon of syrup. He has no doubt that it can be cultivated with profit here, as the yield per acre is comparatively great."

—It appears that Walker has not left Kansas, though he has started on his way to Washington. He was detained at Cincinnati, a little village near Leavenworth, by sickness, and is now kept there by drunkenness. From morning to night and till daylight again, we are informed by the citizens of Leavenworth, the neighborhood is made hideous by the carousals of Isothermality and his companions. Is it not disgraceful? The name of Governor of Kansas, has passed into a synonym for treachery, cowardice, and drunkenness. The word of a Democratic official in Kansas, is universally recognized as the seal of a lie, and their forte consists in robbing the people of their rights, drinking the most whisky, and doing the smallest amount of labor possible.

—On Saturday the 14th inst. a very large and enthusiastic gathering of the citizens of Leavenworth listened to speeches from Gen. Lane, C. Vaughan of the *Times*, H. Miles Moore, Dr. Davis and others upon the present crisis. The feeling was at fever-heat and Lane's speech was said to be the most revolutionary in its tendencies of any yet delivered in Kansas. Henderson of the *Journal*, being as usual somewhat intoxicated, interrupted Lane several times in an insulting manner. Finally the General turned, and handling the disturber without gloves produced such a feeling among the audience that but for a hasty retreat Henderson in all probability would have gone to his last account. The determination was expressed to hang every member of the Felon Convention if they proceeded in their work, and a Mass Convention was called on Saturday the 21st inst.—Lane announced that he should speak at Lawrence, Topeka, Emporia and all the principal towns, before the Delegate Convention assembled at Lawrence.

This is right—the ball must be kept moving. Let the Tories understand that the fate of *tories* awaits them if they proceed.

—At Leavenworth on the 9th inst., a Walker Glorification was held. It was similar in its character to the Leecompton fizzle. The *Times* says the attendance was small and the feeling weak. Dr. Davis, Judges Johnson and Halderman were the principal speakers. The resolutions endorsed Walker and applauded his course in throwing out the Oxford and Mc Gee frauds.

—The Topeka *Tribune* says that a vein of excellent coal has been discovered on the claim of a Mr. Young, one and a half miles west of town, and that several contracts have been made for its delivery in that place at 25 cents per bushel.

—The Leecompton Democrat says that a duel was to have come off in that place a few days since, but by the interposition of Judge Cato it was prevented. The names of the parties are not given.

—On the night of Wednesday, the 4th inst., Deputy Marshal Butler, assisted by a file of U. S. troops, made his appearance in Topeka, and attempted a forcible entry into the house of Mr. Ritchie, in search of fugitive slaves. His entry was prevented, and the "chattels" were not found!

—Iron ore of a superior quality has been discovered at Geary City.

—Topeka has been improving rapidly during the past season. The *Tribune* speaks of a new block of buildings recently erected, in which are halls for the use of the Legislature the coming winter.

POTTSWATOMIE INDIANS.—The semi-annual payment by Government was made last week. Twenty-six thousand dollars was paid them; averaging a fraction over eight dollars per head.—*Leavenworth Times.*

THE CONFEDERATION.—We have been humbugged recently in advertising a sale of lots in a river town, and pulling the landing.—We have since learned that the town has no landing at all; and the worst of it is, we have sent our bill almost half a dozen times and no attention has been paid to it. We shall in a short time take occasion to represent the town in its true light.—*White Cloud Chief.*

Let our cotemporary give it to them, by all means. Especially, should the bill come back unpaid a seventh time, he ought certainly to "take occasion to represent the town in its true light."

Land Office.

Col. Moore, Register of the Land Office in this city, has printed notice that the following Townships are not open for pre-emption or filing: Townships 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 in Ranges 23, 24 and 25, with the exception of a portion of Township 21 and 22 in Range 23, the remainder being Miami lands.—*Leecompton Democrat.*